

The Big Clearance Sale now in full blast

at
BAKER'S
343-345 W. Main St.

A NETTLETON Master Street Boot



"THE ARDSLEY"

Bel.—in Black and Tan Calfskin

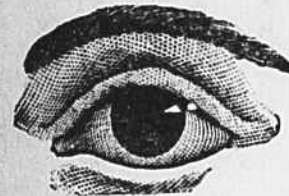
The smartly refined lines of this model, its thorough finish, its quality-look, all make a strong appeal to the man who seeks dress-value in shoes.

But more; in black calfskin, "The Ardsley" represents the absolute utmost in wear; in tan calfskin, it is almost as durable. Nettleton Shoes are a sound investment and a real economy.

Highland Bros. & Gore
Exclusive Shoes
128 Third St.

Agent—for Nettleton Men's Shoes—the world's finest

EYE STRAIN



being caused by structural and anatomical defects, is remedied by the correct adaptation of glasses only, and the degree of relief obtained from them depends upon the skill, accuracy and integrity of your optometrist. No divided responsibility. We examine your eyes, we grind lenses and fit them to your eyes all in the same office.

Complete Grinding Plant Just Installed.
SNYDER & LEMASTERS
Eyesight Specialists
Over Bijou Theatre, Clarksburg.



Great
Scott's
Man, look
on Pages
6 and 7.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back Its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not awful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.—Advertisement.

CITY OF UDINE IS VERY SMALL

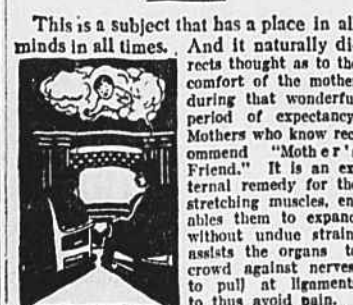
But One of Largest and Most Determined War Campaigns is Based upon It.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—"Udine, smallest of cities with one of the largest and most determined campaigns of the world-war based upon it, the center from which the whole Italian attack in the East is directed, against Trieste, Gorizia and Val-lach, lies in a stretch of country noted even in Italy for its natural beauties, its vivid colorings, and luxuriant climate," begins a war geography sketch just prepared by the National Geographic Society at Washington. "The city is situated in a fertile, highly cultivated plain on the Isonzo canal, between the head of the Adriatic sea and the Alps, eighty-four miles by rail northeast of Venice, and within less than forty miles of the Italian battle line."

"The railroad which supplies the Italian side of this whole front runs into Udine, whence it leaves in four branches, north, south, northeast, and southeast. The southeastern branch joins the Austrian system between Gorizia and Gradisca, the first of which towns has given its name to one of the most bitterly contested and longest drawn out battles of all times. Thus the quiet little city, a commission center for the rich agricultural country around, a quaint, old-fashioned place, has become the headquarters for one of the great modern armies, a vast supply depot, and a confused, hustling metropolis for war-business. Before the war, it numbered some 25,000 inhabitants. "Silk-spinning, from cocoons grown in the district and in neighboring Australian Friuli, was the leading industry of Udine, that and the care of tourists stopping enroute to the Tyrol health resorts and to the wild ways of the Dolomites. It also had some manufacture of linen, cotton, hats and paper. Industry in Udine, however, was of minor importance. Principally, it was an agreeable, picturesque station on the road from Venice to Glagenfurt, Austria, thence to Vienna. Now, the little city ranks with Boulogne and Strassburg as a great war camp."

The Grip.
Grip is something of a joke to those who have never had it, but when they get it they become dead to all sense of humor. No disease was ever more appropriately named because grip takes hold of the entire system. To get rid of it take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and carefully observe the directions with each bottle. This remedy is highly recommended by those who have used it and know its real value. Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

What is Home Without an Heir?



This is a subject that has a place in all minds in all times. And it naturally directs thought as to the comfort of the mother during that wonderful period of expectancy. Mothers who know recommend "Mother's Friend." It is an external remedy for the stretching muscles, enables them to expand without undue strain, assists the organs to crowd against nerves, to pull at ligaments to thus avoid pain. Thus restful days are assured, peaceful nights are experienced, morning sickness, headache, apprehension and other distresses are among the various things which women everywhere relate they entirely escaped by using "Mother's Friend." And by its effect upon the muscles the form is retained and they return to their natural, smooth contour after baby is born. This is an interesting and valuable thing to remember. The skin is but a network of very small blood vessels and connective tissue and by keeping it well lubricated, firm and in strong, vigorous condition it will not get soft. And when the time has passed it will return to its natural shape without the seams and scars that are so liable to be the case if "Mother's Friend" is not used. Write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 715 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a specially written guide book for women interested in the subject of maternity. It will prove an inspiration. It contains information that every woman should know all about. Write today.

Foreign Investment Is Urged By Farrell As A Real Necessity

To Meet the Keener Competition in Trade Expected after European War.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, said at the opening meeting of the National Foreign Trade convention here today that foreign investment of American capital was a prime necessity to meet the keener competition expected in world trade after the war. Until the United States begins to finance the need of those growing countries to which it desires to increase its exports, Mr. Farrell declared the title of "world banker" would not pass to the western hemisphere.

"Foreign investment," he said, "is a commercial preparedness measure, a source of protection for the whole industrial fabric of our country, should the world recede to political-commercial policies of trade restriction. It is an element of strength in our influence as a nation, should a wiser instinct realize that the true guarantee of the world's peace is the provision of equal opportunity for all."

Liberal Sales Necessary.
"We can no longer talk of foreign trade merely as an adjunct of domestic prosperity," Mr. Farrell declared. "The fact has to be recognized that there can be no stable prosperity at home unless we are able to make liberal sales of American manufactures abroad. The fact that in normal times about sixty per cent of our exports consists of food stuffs and raw materials gives a standard of measurement for the enormous possibilities of our mechanical production. It would pay us better to convert our raw materials into finished products here than to sell them for conversion abroad. But our advance in that direction will be relatively slow, without a constantly broadening foreign outlet for articles of American manufacture. It is as much in the interest of the workman as his employer that provision be made for a steady sale abroad of the products of the mechanical industry of the United States, in fact the foreign business in many corporations, since the war began, has been their greatest asset, and the only justification for the operation of their plants on full time."

"This profitable employment will end when the war ceases. The need of a foreign outlet will remain but as in the case of war contracts rest merely on ability to make deliveries. "Whatever may be the nature of the competition, our manufacturers will have to meet after the war, it would not be safe to conclude that it will be less intense or less effective than heretofore. If it be handicapped by the scarcity and dearth of money, it will be stimulated by the pressure of dire necessity. If the greatly increased burden of taxation and higher cost of living forces wage conditions into closer relation with our own, there will also be the stimulus of the struggle to regain a lost position."

To Regain a Lost Position.
That will spur employers and employees to the making of sacrifices undreamed of before. The war has taught our people many things in the domain of economic fact to which they did not formerly give sufficient heed. Not the least valuable of these lessons is the realization of how strongly entrenched are our competitors in markets that some of us thought lay open for our occupancy. When the curtailment of European investments in South American republics brought their development to a standstill in reducing their purchasing power we had an object lesson in the conditions precedent to the development of foreign trade."

Mr. Farrell pointed out that an investment of over \$4,000,000,000 of British capital in Latin-America had been sent to Latin-America in the form of goods of British manufacture, that the interest derived from British foreign investments which total \$20,000,000,000 in value, not only offset the United Kingdom's excessive imports over exports, but retained and strengthened the British hold on neutral markets throughout the world. The advantage of foreign investment of United States capital, he said, were evident in American trade predominance in Canada, where about \$700,000,000 of American capital has been invested, in branches

of American factories, mining, timber and agricultural enterprises, all tending to develop Canadian resources and expanding Canadian demand for American products which were imported into Canada in 1897 to the value of only \$57,000,000, but were, in 1913, valued at \$403,000,000. In lesser degree American investment of United States capital had stimulated export trade to Mexico, the Central American and Caribbean republics.

"The export of manufactured merchandise must be largely dependent on the readiness of our people to invest in foreign securities. These manufacturers fall naturally into two groups. One comprises merchandise consumed by individuals whose choice is regulated only by a desire to obtain satisfactory goods at a low price. The second consists of materials for construction, machinery and equipment required for the development of extensive enterprises. The demand for these follows the possession of borrowed capital for construction of railways, tramways, ports, power plants, lumber mills, plantations, packing establishments and irrigation projects, mines, factories and mills."

Scales Are Growing.
"The scale on which such enterprises are projected is constantly growing. Millions are borrowed where thousands were sufficient a quarter of a century ago. Frequently the loan contracts and arrangements for the supply of materials are combined in a single transaction, assuring the supply of materials to the country which provides the funds. Thus, railways financed in London will be constructed by British engineers under specifications drawn to favor British products and eventually British rolling stock will be operated on British rails by British officials, and a British character imparted to the demands arising from the constructive activities stimulated along the right of way. Railway enterprises promoted by German capital have similarly served German commerce. Spheres of commercial influence have thus been created to the advantage of all interests affiliated directly or remotely with the original loan."

"What is true of railroad construction is true of most other enterprises based on foreign investments. A partial exception may occur in the case of loans to governments who, in the matter of constructive enterprises are not usually required to favor specified material. In the case of China, even this exception does not hold good, but in most other countries government railways are among the few where an open market can be found for American equipment."

Prosperity Safeguarded.
"Dealing with the possibilities of development of export trade in manufactures, it is well to remember that we meet with competitors in this field to whom its possession is a matter of national existence. By Great Britain, no less than by the other industrial belligerents, the ordinary investment of capital abroad will be largely suspended during the war and must suffer a diminution in volume after it. But the argument that an impoverished Europe will require all that it can save or borrow for domestic rehabilitation overlooks the fact that Europe's foreign investments safeguard the prosperity of its industries. A loan which brings from abroad a liberal interest return, while insuring employment for a large proportion of the industrial population, is a doubly valuable domestic asset. In this connection the fact may be noted that British manufactures are still being exported at the rate of \$150,000,000 a month."

"But, be the competition for foreign markets after the war more or less intense than heretofore, this fact stands out clearly: leaving out of sight the gigantic task of repairing the material waste of war in Europe, the needs of undeveloped countries are growing with steadily increasing rapidity. They are able to absorb, in one form or another, all the complex appliances of our modern civilization, all the aids to material comfort and well being that we have come to regard as commonplace necessities, but with which the world at large is but sparingly supplied. The demand will not be lacking if we stand prepared to meet our prospective customers half way."

AMERICAN CAPITAL NOW HAS A CHANCE

Never Had Before to Assume Close Relation to the Latin American Countries.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—American capital before to assume the relation to Latin America that has been held heretofore by the European nations, according to Edward J. Berwind, president of the New York, White Coal Company, of New York, in an address before today's session of the National Foreign Trade Convention here.

"It is now possible," said Mr. Berwind, "for us to acquire upon advantageous terms the ownership or control of railroads, public utilities and industrial enterprises which hitherto have looked to England and to the continent for their financial support. Investments can thus be secured which will give not only profitable employment to American capital, but will in turn, powerfully stimulate interest in the products of our industries. The way has been cleared for the progressive development of our trade with Latin-America upon a sounder and more secure basis than ever before."

"The need for better machinery for the financing of foreign investment promises to be met in an efficient and satisfactory manner."

"There is probably more capital available for foreign investment at the present time in the United States than ever before and there is ample opportunity for the use of money in

Latin-America. If the investor and the opportunity can be brought together upon a basis of confidence and security a powerful stimulus will be given to our foreign trade, and an advantage will be gained for our commerce that will be difficult to disturb."

NEW DOCTRINE TO CAUSE SALE OF SECURITIES

To This Country Now Held by Europe Declares President of Railway Company.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—That the new doctrine of Pan-Americanism demands concentration of United States foreign investment in South America, and that the necessities of financing European purchases of munitions in the United States, after American securities are returned, will require sale to this country of some of Europe's holding of South American securities, was the conclusion expressed

by Percival Farquhar, of New York, president of the Brazil Railway Company, in an address before the third National Foreign Trade convention in New Orleans, today, on the subject of "Investment in South America."

After tracing the development of the doctrine of Pan-Americanism up to the "one for all, and all for one" principle of Secretary Lansing, Mr. Farquhar said:

"It seems certain that as a result of all these factors and the increased interest which the government and people of the United States are taking in South American matters, the Monroe doctrine can be considered to have taken on new life and development and to be more firmly grounded than ever. To carry out the obligations involved we are compelled to keep control of the sea roads to the countries of South America, which means keeping them open for our commerce also."

"Does not all this point to the fact that to suffer the least national derangement of our commercial and industrial life in case of war, over which we have no control, we should, as far as possible, concentrate in South America our foreign investments, obtaining from it the raw material, supplies and articles not produced here or obtained at better advantage from abroad, and, on the other hand, supply South America with its imports for which its purchasing power, now large, will grow with the development given as a consequence of this policy on our part."

"Suppose we had made investments in the belligerent area of Europe, or in what may become a belligerent area—Egypt, India, etc.—what would be our position? Why should such risks be run, over which we have no control, while we have a field which we are bound for other reasons to protect against outside aggression, and against which we have no control? Is not investment in this field the very next thing to investment in the United States themselves?"

DEEDS

In the Office of the County Clerk Here to Be Recorded by Him.

Josephine Dye (will) to Henry Dye, 1 lot, Riverside addition.
Atwell Randolph to Thomas B. and Almira Pepper, 1 lot, Randolph and Lowther addition.

M. H. Munday to Dessie L. Kearnes, 1 lot, Valley Land Company's first addition, Salem.
Union Planning Mill Company to Benjamin Stout, 1 lot, Bridgeport.

Fiori Crisi to Pasquale Scudiri, 10.76 acres, West Fork river.
D. Ray Rogers to board of education, Eagle district, 4 lots, near Lumberport.

James W. Sheets to James W. Sheets et al., trustees for Methodist Episcopal church, 1 lot, Davidson's run.
T. Blair Willison to Jim Sedel and Agnes Sedel, 1 lot, Kelley Hill addition.

Union Land Company to Clarence H. Farmer, 1 lot, Union Heights.
James F. Cain to Roy E. Cain, 1 lot, Union Heights No. 2.

O. J. Davis et al to Ansel R. Reger, 1 lot, West End Land Company's second addition.
John S. Flanagan to Charles A. Sutton, 1 lot, Glen Moore addition.

E. Riley Arbogast to William J. and Iva Kyle, interest in one lot, Norwood.
Weir Improvement Company to Alex Stall, 1 lot, Summit Park.

Harry W. Sheets, for S. S. Myers to Thomas J. and Fleda A. McIntyre, 1 lot, Lost Creek.
Sabra Hall et al to Emma P. Bailey, 1 lot, Salem.

James B. Gaston to Aftie S. West, 1 lot, West Milford.
Pierce Sidebottom to Moses J. Sidebottom, interest in 65 acres and in 23 acres, West Fork river.

Charles W. Furbee to Walter S. Furbee, interest in 178 acres coal, Wolf Pen run.
John K. Ewing, Jr., to Kennedy E. Ewing, interest in 45 acres coal and surface, Isaac creek; and in 3,184 acres coal, 180.65 acres coal, 173.43 acres coal, 10 acres coal and surface and 166.42 acres coal, Tennile creek.

Kennedy E. Ewing to Mary M. Ewing, interest in 5 acres coal and surface, Isaac creek; and in 3,184 acres coal, 180.65 acres coal, 173.43 acres coal, 10 acres coal and surface and 166.42 acres coal, Tennile creek.

L. W. Garrett to Ransel Johnson, interest in 5 lots, Glen Elk No. 2.
Charles Powell, commissioner, et al to Charles E. Manley, 1 lot, Enterprise.

Charles E. Manley to Earl R. Powell, 1 lot, Enterprise.
Mary I. Stanley et al to F. L. Bush, 2 lots, Hartland.

Jacobs-Prunty Real Estate Building Company to Helen Casey, 1 lot, Nutterdale.
Floyd L. Rinehart to S. W. Dodd, 1 lot, Enterprise.

KNOW IT WELL

Familiar Features Well Known to Hundreds of Clarksburg Citizens.

A familiar burden in many homes. The burden of a "bad back." A lame, a weak or an aching back often tells you of kidney ills. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Here is Clarksburg testimony. Mrs. Reider, Alta Vista, Clarksburg, says: "I suffered from dizzy spells. When I stooped to pick up anything or take anything out of the oven, I had to catch hold of something to steady myself. I had severe backaches and pains through my loins. Doan's Kidney Pills soon cured the backache and the pains left. The dizziness went away, too."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Reider had. Foster-Milburn Co. Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

BREAK UP BRONCHIAL COUGHS, CROUP AND COLDS PROMPTLY

Make the Best Remedy at Home—128 Teaspoonfuls for 50c

Don't neglect your first cold, coughs or any Bronchial affection, this fall, but commence treatment immediately, and through using the proper medicine, it can be checked from the very start and promptly cured, but if neglected probably will hang on all winter; if it does not develop into something more serious, such as Pneumonia or Consumption. True, there are hundreds, yes thousands of cough Remedies on the market. While some are good, there are many which are not, but are positively harmful. Due to narcotics which they contain. But why experiment with these different remedies purely on the strength perhaps of some testimonials or on the exaggerated claims of manufacturers, when Schiffmann's New Concentrated Expectant is sold by Wells-Haymaker Co.'s drug store on such a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction, yes even more—money will

be refunded by them if it is not found the best remedy ever used in Severe Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough or Croup, and it will also be found excellent for Bronchial Asthma and Bronchitis. Besides these druggists guaranteeing "that it will be the best remedy ever used," it will likewise be found the most economical, because one bottle (50 cents' worth) makes a full pint (128 teaspoonfuls) of the most excellent medicine for any of the above affections, when mixed at home with one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water. It makes as much, or more, than would cost you \$2.00 to \$3.00 of almost any of the ordinary ready-made kinds, sold in bottles holding only 24 to 32 teaspoonfuls. You will be the sole judge yourself and under the same positively "Money Back" guarantee which the druggists make for the famous Asthma. Absolutely no risk is run in buying this remedy.—Advertisement.

lot, Union Heights.

Charles W. Furbee to Walter S. Furbee, 3 lots, Spring Hill.
First National Bank of Salem to Edith May Poltz, 1 lot, corner Main and Meathrell streets.

Bessie Neutzing to Clyde E. and Leafy B. Murray, 1 lot, Dodge Court.
Clarksburg Board of Trade Land Company to F. D. McEnteer, 1 lot, Norwood.

Thomas J. Dye to Hugh J. Garrett, 1 lot, Sycamore View.
M. G. Sperry, commissioner for Victor Villers, to Philip P. Steptoe, 1 lot, John T. Griffin lots.

Cecil B. Highland to Jess H. McEnteer, 1 lot, Golf Plaza.
Mary M. McCarty to Daisy M. Bumgardner, 1 lot, Johnson Heights.

Albert G. Stewart to Charles A. F. Randolph and Lucian D. Lowther, 1 lot, Wilson's first addition, Salem.
Mandana Sponaugle to Frederick M. Swiger, 45.865 acres, Salem Fork.

Arnett O. Barnett to S. C. Clemans, interest in 1 lot, Kincheloe creek.
Clarence E. Clemans to S. C. Clemans, interest in 1 lot, Kincheloe creek.

J. James Crews, clerk, for J. C. Ram-Fenton, to F. S. Wilson, 1 lot, Williams addition, Broad Oaks.
J. James Crews, clerk, for Tony Bascuis, to F. S. Wilson, 1 lot, East Clarksburg.

F. C. Welch Company to John F. Kearns, 1 lot, corner Court and Mechanic streets.
Orville M. Greene to William and Margaret H. Wright, 1 lot, West End Land Company's second addition.

W. O. Kelley to James L. Heaster, 3 lots, Fair Grounds addition.
Severio Oliverio to Petrino Caputo, 1 lot, Norwood No. 2.

J. O. Whitener to W. D. and A. C. Smith, 3 lots, Fair Grounds addition.
Union Land Company to Angelo Spano, 2 lots, Union Heights No. 2.

F. C. Curry et al to Alpheus M. Studler, 41.13 acres, Elias Studler run.
Samuel I. Butters to Carl W. Neff and Albert L. Lohm, 1 lot, Glen Elk.

Four cities in Germany have proved the worth of overhead monorail railroads and a fifth is building one.

And she said:
"Why don't you?"

"See, I've bought more things than you. They came an hour ago; and, besides, I've spent a happy, comfortable day at home. I did it by Bell Telephone."

"Really, the cost is much less than carfare, to say nothing of the time. You should try it!"

And the other said:
"I will!"

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT TELEPHONE CO.
R. F. McADAMS, Local Manager, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY A REAL BARGAIN
We have a number of pairs of May Manton shoes, which formerly sold for \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. We are closing this lot at

\$2.00 Pr.

These shoes are new and stylish, made in velvet, cravanette, Buckskin and Satin, button or lace, with or without tips.

We have them in all sizes and widths, and assure a perfect fit.

SPEARS SHOE CO.
FOURTH STREET